

--JP,06-027550,B---Examined patent application publication

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.
4. The translation in Brief Description of the Drawings is partially corrected by J. ANDO.

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The fluid stopper characterized by to consist of the flexible object which performs pinch-and-swell actuation with the pressure of a fluid, and the shell which has the part which broke so that an end might be connected with this flexible object and it might be easy to be crooked in halfway, and attached the peculiarity, to make the part which attached the chip box peculiarity of said shell by pinch-and-swell actuation of said flexible object by the pressure of said fluid crooked, and to control circulation of a fluid.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Industrial Application]

In the fluid channel which circulates air, water, an oil, and a fluid like a drug solution, this invention relates to the simple fluid stopper which stops circulation of a fluid temporarily or restricts a flow rate, when the pressure of a fluid becomes more than place constant pressure or the following.

[Description of the Prior Art]

In the former, the case where this valve is controlled by the signal from a pressure detection means to furnish a valve into a fluid channel, for example, to detect the pressure of a fluid is common as a means to stop circulation of a fluid or to restrict a flow rate usual.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

In such a case, while a quite large-scale facility of a pressure detection means to detect the pressure of a fluid, the valve installed into a fluid channel, the control unit which controls this valve further is needed and cost

becomes high, there is a problem of this attachment location being restrained. The purpose of this invention is to offer the fluid stopper which was made to perform a halt of circulation of a fluid, and a limit of a flow rate by the very simple configuration automatically.

[The means for solving a technical problem]

In the fluid stopper applied to this invention in order to attain the above-mentioned purpose An end is connected with the flexible object which performs pinch-and-swell actuation with the pressure of a fluid, and this flexible object. It is characterized by consisting of the shell which has the part which broke so that it might be easy to be crooked in halfway, and attached the peculiarity, making the part which attached the chip box peculiarity of said shell by pinch-and-swell actuation of said flexible object by the pressure of said fluid crooked, and controlling circulation of a fluid.

[Function]

With the pressure of a fluid, a flexible object expands or contracts, the part fallen into the chip box habit of a shell by the actuation is crooked, and the fluid stopper which has the above-mentioned configuration performs a halt of circulation of a fluid by the degree of the crookedness, or a limit of a flow rate.

[Example]

This invention is explained to a detail based on the example of illustration.

Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 show the example of the fluid stopper concerning this invention, and, as for the condition that, as for Fig. 1, the fluid is circulating, and Fig. 2, circulation of a fluid shows the condition that a halt or a flow rate is restricted. The bellows of the shape of a cartridge which sets on a drawing, and expands or contracts 1 with the pressure of an internal fluid, and 2 are tubes which have the flexibility connected with bellows 1. In order to make it easy to be beforehand crooked in this tube 2, two parts 3 and 3 in which it broke into as shown in Fig. 3, and the peculiarity was prepared, i.e., flections, are established.

As it is indicated in Fig. 1 as bellows 1 and a tube 2, you may fabricate to one, or what was fabricated on another object as shown in Fig. 4 may be combined. Although these quality of the materials change with applications, generally things which combined these, such as synthetic resin, rubber, and [with good resiliency, endurance, and temperature stability] a metal, are used.

In Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, in the usual condition which shows bellows 1 and a tube 2 in Fig. 1 when it fixes to frame 4 grade, respectively, bellows 1 will be

contracted, and since the flection 3 is not crooked to the degree which bars circulation of an internal fluid, the fluid is circulating the inside of bellows 1 and a tube 2. However, if the pressure of an internal fluid becomes more than place constant pressure, since bellows 1 expands as shown in Fig. 2, the flection 3 of a tube 2 will be crooked in the degree of pole, circulation of an internal fluid will stop completely by the degree of the crookedness, or a flow rate will be restricted.

Since clearance 2a is made to both sides even when the case where Fig. 5 had illustrated the cross section in the condition of having made the flection 3 crooked, (a) folded only the center section, and a peculiarity is attached is shown and you make it crooked extremely, circulation of a fluid cannot be stopped completely. However, as shown in (b), when it breaks into the whole and a peculiarity is attached, it can stop completely. Thus, what is necessary is just to choose these also as the condition of making it a half-aperture and restricting a flow rate also to the condition of having closed completely, depending on how attaching the degree of crookedness of a flection 3, and a chip box peculiarity, suitably according to an application. Moreover, if bellows 1 is arranged to the upstream and a tube 2 may be arranged to the downstream in a fluid channel, also when [that] arranging conversely, it is. In addition, bellows 1 will be made into the source of constant pressure when a fluid is flowed from a tube 2 side.

If the case where bellows 1 and a tube 2 are held in the interior of a case 5 is shown and the internal pressure of bellows 1 becomes high rather than the place constant pressure in the case 5 around bellows 1, a flection 3 will close Fig. 6 and it will no longer be supplied to a tube 2 side.

Moreover, Fig. 7 shows the example which held the tube 2 in the interior of the bellows 1 which fixed the end. In this case, if the internal pressure of bellows 1 becomes low to the internal pressure of a case 5, as a result of bellows's 1 contracting, a flection 3 closes and a fluid is no longer supplied to a tube 2 side.

Although the above-mentioned example showed the case where a flection 3 was formed in two places to the tube 2, only one place may be prepared, as it is not necessarily limited to two places, for example, is shown in Fig. 8. In Fig. 8, as for (a), the condition that the tube 2 is not crooked, and the condition that bellows 1 expanded, the flection 3 was crooked and (b) has barred circulation of a fluid are shown.

Moreover, Fig. 9 connects the tube 2 which has a flection 3 between two bellows 1a and 1b, and shows the example which makes a flection 3 crooked by expansion or contraction actuation of Bellows 1a and 1b.

Since only a flection 3 can be made thin or it can be made thin meat, as it is shown in Fig. 10, in order to make crookedness of a flection 3 easy, and a degree of freedom is given towards crookedness, it is also possible to change the include angle of the crookedness direction of two or more flections 3, as shown in Fig. 11. Furthermore, as shown in Fig. 12, it is also effective in the outside or the inside of a tube 2 to insert in the crookedness auxiliary member 6 for promoting crookedness as shown in Fig. 13. This crookedness auxiliary member 6 connects short pipe section 6a by pellicle-like connection section 6b, and the center section of connection section 6b is made to be crooked, and it may prepare fold 6c in the center section of connection section 6b if needed.

Fig. 14 shows the example bellows 1 expands and it was made for a flection 3 not to close, unless it forms a spring 7 in the direction which bars expansion of bellows 1 and the pressure in bellows 1 becomes quite high. A spring can also be used in the direction which promotes expansion of bellows 1 conversely depending on the case.

In the example shown in Fig. 15, a tube 2 is attached in one side face of the bellows 1 expanded and contracted in the shape of a sector, and the example which makes the flection 3 crooked according to the opening of bellows 1 is shown. Of course, the end of a tube 2 is opened for free passage inside bellows 1. Also in this case, as an arrow head S shows, a spring etc. can be prepared in the direction which bars expansion of bellows 1.

Fig. 16 attaches a tube 2 in the interior of the bellows 1 of the shape of same sector, and when bellows 1 contracts, it shows the example it was made to make the flection 3 of a tube 2 crooked.

Fig. 17 holds the flection 3 of a tube 2 in the interior of the cartridge-like bellows 1, and fixes the free edge of bellows 1 to a tube 2, some tubes 2 are open for free passage inside bellows 1, and it shows the example which prepared Spring-8 in the direction which bellows 1 contracts. In this case, by pushing bellows 1 on Spring-8, always contracting, and closing the flection 3 of a tube 2, although a halt or a flow rate is restricted, when the internal pressure of bellows 1 overcomes the elasticity of Spring-8 and bellows 1 expands, a flection 3 opens circulation of a fluid, and circulation of a fluid is

performed.

Furthermore, since crookedness of a flection 3 is made easy, the knot section 9 of the structure which is easy to be crooked in some places of a tube 2 as shown in Fig. 18 is formed, and it can make it possible to move a tube 2 free. In addition, in an example, although the flexible object explained bellows as an example, it may be a diaphragm etc.

[Effect of the Invention]

When the pressure of a fluid becomes more than place constant pressure or the following in a fluid channel, a flexible object can expand or contract, and the fluid stopper applied to this invention as explained above can be crooked in the flection of a shell by the expansion or contraction actuation, can restrict a halt or a flow rate for circulation of a fluid automatically, and has the advantage that circulation of a fluid is efficiently controllable by the very simple means.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

A drawing shows the example of the fluid stopper concerning this invention. Fig. 1 is a sectional view of a usual condition of the example, Fig. 2 is a sectional view of a working condition and Fig. 3 is an expanded sectional view of a flection. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the other example and Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a flection. Each of Figs. 6-9 is a sectional view of the other example and each of Figs. 10-12 is a perspective view of a flection. Fig. 13 is a perspective view of a crookedness auxiliary member. Each of Figs. 14-18 is a sectional view of the other example.

Sign 1 --a bellows

Sign 2 --a tube

Sign 3 --a flection

Sign 4 --a frame

Sign 5 -- a case

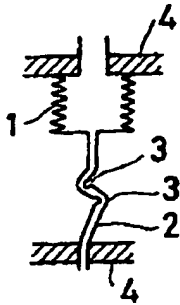
Sign 6 --a crookedness auxiliary member

Signs 7, 8 --a spring and

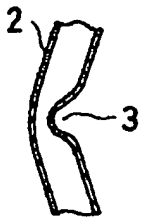
Sign 9 -- a knot section

DRAWINGS

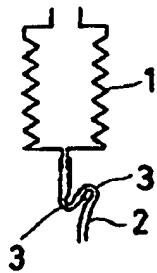
[Fig.1]



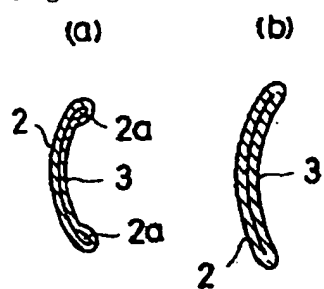
[Fig.3]



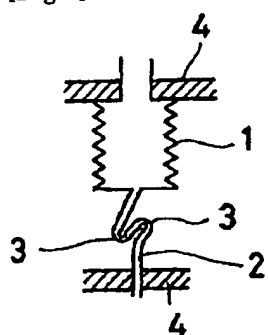
[Fig.4]



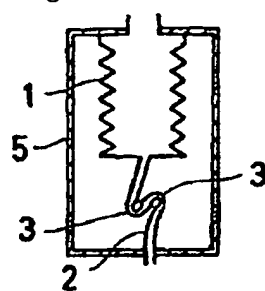
[Fig.5]



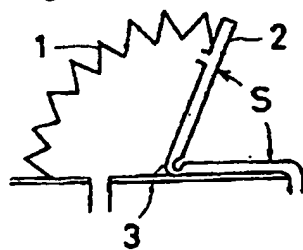
[Fig.2]



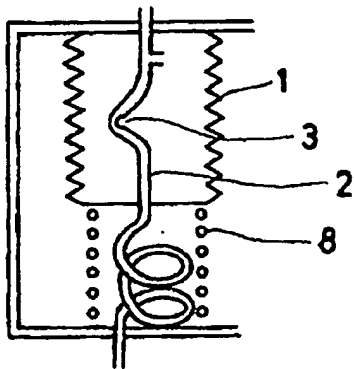
[Fig.6]



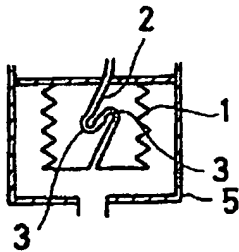
[Fig.15]



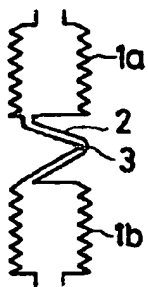
[Fig.17]



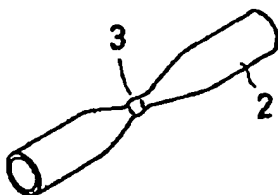
[Fig.7]



[Fig.9]



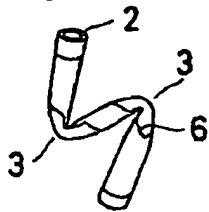
[Fig.10]



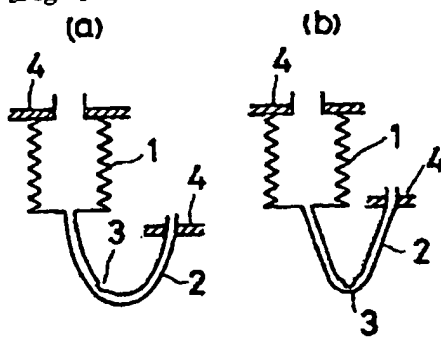
[Fig.11]



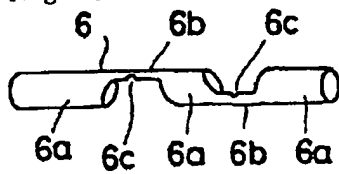
[Fig.12]



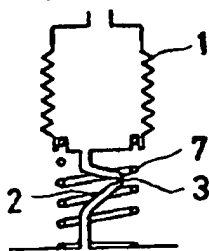
[Fig.8]



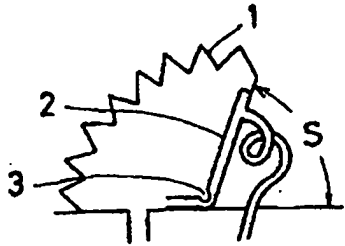
[Fig.13]



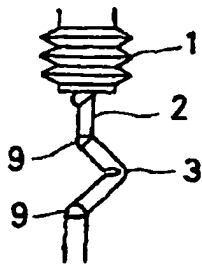
[Fig.14]



[Fig.16]



[Fig.18]



(54)【発明の名称】 フィルムへの情報入力装置およびビデオ画像装置

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a multi-channel signal processing system. It shows a '信号输入' (Signal Input) block connected to a '信号输出' (Signal Output) block. The signal path is divided into two main branches: a '信号处理' (Signal Processing) branch and a '信号控制' (Signal Control) branch. The '信号处理' branch includes a '信号放大' (Signal Amplification) block and a '信号滤波' (Signal Filtering) block. The '信号控制' branch includes a '信号检测' (Signal Detection) block and a '信号反馈' (Signal Feedback) block. The diagram is labeled with various components and their interconnections.

```

graph TD
    A[入札希望  
既上心あり] --> B[希望者数  
多い]
    B --> C[希望者数  
少ない]
    C --> D[入札希望  
まだ上心なし]
    D --> A
    A --> C
    B --> D

```

【0018】一方、上記第2の目的を達成するために本発明による第2のフィルムへの情報入力装置は、磁気データ記録部を有する磁気フィルム上の磁気データを、フィルムよりプリントを作成する際に用いられるプリント

図 10 印刷データ記憶装置の構成例
 図 10 は、印刷データ記憶装置の構成例を示す。この装置は、外部記憶装置として表出するプリントデータ記憶装置 101 手帳と、上記記憶装置 101 上の記憶データ記憶装置 102 プリントデータ記憶装置を備える。上記プリントデータ記憶装置 101 手帳と、上記プリントデータ記憶装置 102 プリントデータ記憶装置 102 手帳と、このプリントデータ記憶装置 102 手帳に記憶されているデータを等正するプリントデータ記憶装置 103 手帳と、上記プリントデータ記憶装置 102 手帳の記憶データを外部に出力するプリントデータ記憶装置 104 手帳とを具備し、また、ビデオカメラ 105、ビデオカメラ 105 の撮像画像を記憶する記憶装置 106、記憶装置 106 の記憶データを外部に出力する記憶装置 107 手帳とを具備する。

[illegible]

いた以上のフィルムへの音響入力装置における上記プリント指示情報として、トリミング情報、演出修正情報、色補正情報、プリント枚数、撮影時の日付、プリント時の文字・番号・イラスト等の入力情報と投入情報の色相の一致を、色かきと色かき—つぎかきとを繰り返す

20 【作用】上記第1の目的を達成するために本発明の第1のフィルムへの管理入力装置は、電気データ読み出し手段で、電気データ記録部を有する磁気フィルム上の電気

[illegible]

② フィルム上のロスデータを、フィルムよりプリントを削

12

【発明の課題】
【0001】
【産業上の利用分野】 本発明は、フィルム上の磁気記録部のデータの読取および修正可能なフィルムへの情報の入力が可能とすべしとす。

【002】
 【従来の技術】従来、カメラと記録フィルムによる新手法の記録は、画質への劣化の記録しが行人であった。そのため、プリント時の処理のためのデータを撮影時に設定することは困難であった。また、日付の書き込みをプリ

ントする場合は、後述の様に日付情報の手直し込みのモードを設定して行わなければならない。フィルムおよびプリントに日付を役から追加して記録したり、日付を手直しこんでしまったフィルムから後日付を取り除くことはできない。かつた。

【0003】また、フィルムからプリントを作成する際に該フィルム上の被写体像の実際のプリント範囲の情報（トリミング情報）を指示する場合には、撮影者等が該像面に対してネガフィルム等のフィルムや撮付け範囲を記入した等紙を使って所望の情報を指示する必要がある。

【0004】また、近年、複写機によるプリント作成の普及、捺付付けの普及（原稿）や元紙の重みによる色ずれの増大が行われるようになってきている。これにより手帳に手帳を差し込むようになったが、反復、複写機が普及するにつれて、手帳の重みが増大し、手帳の重みが増大している。

は、役者の意図した写真が仕上がらない虞を招くことにもなる。

〔0005〕これらの不具合を解消するため、フィルムに、その画像記録範囲外に被写体記録部を設け、被写体記録部に撮影時の条件やプリント時における指示情報等の画像

以上の情報を記録データとして記録する技術手段が提案されている。さらに、顔表情装置をカメラ本体内に入れるために顔表情装置を取り付ける空間が必要になることの制約を避けるために、LED等の光源を用いて、フィルムの画像記録範囲以外に画像以外のデータを記録

時に光学的に記録する性質も兼ねて使われている。
【0006】一点、特開平3-146934号公報に開示されているように、視覚時には原像以外の情報を画像記録装置外に光学的に記録し、フィルムの受光部で電気記録としてフィルムの感光記録部に電気的に転写する技術が記載されている。

【0007】また、特開平4-24628号公報には、
露光以外のフィルム上のデータを修正する装置として、
フィルムからプリントを作成する際に、該プリント作成
に先立ってトリミング部を修正し、その修正されたチ
ップでプリント作成を行うトリミング修正装置が開示さ

【0008】さらに、特開第58-102632号公報
には、カメラ本体にデータ等を読み込み機能を内蔵させたデ

ムへの管理入力装置の構造を示したブロック図である。
〔0025〕この図3実施例は、上記第1実施例における
上記各手段の形態を分割し、より簡便なフィルム管理
修正装置を構成した例である。

【0028】図に示すようにこの第2実施例は、能道フィルム8上のデータについて、両面データと空位データの処理について留意して分離する。すなわち、両面データ記録部7を有するは膜道フィルム8上の両面データを両面に亘りプリント表示情報読み出し手段1と、上記フィ

アルム上の電気データ配線図7にプリント指示情報を書き込む電気データ書き込み手段2と、読み出したプリント指示情報を一時的に記憶するプリント指示情報記憶手段3と、プリント指示情報入力・修正手段4と、上記プリント指示情報記憶手段3の信号を外部に出力するプリント指示情報出力手段5とを備え、印刷データと印刷指示データとを同時に記憶する印刷データ記憶手段6と、印刷データと印刷指示データとを同時に読み出す印刷データ読み出し手段7とを備え、印刷データと印刷指示データとを同時に印刷する印刷手段8とを備えた印刷装置。

【0027】さらに、両面の入出力に同じて、CCD等の撮像装置手段を有するビデオ撮影装置13を、撮影フィルム上の撮像分野を電気信号として取り出すフィルム読取装置14と手段と、フィルム回送制御装置15

からプリントの受取額を受け取るフィルム受取手数12と、上記フィルム前受取手数12とフィルム前受取額を差し引きする等との間の差額を合算して繰越金として出力する間接合算出力手数8とで支差額を算出する。

【0028】そして、上記フィルム組立部毎修正回数1とビデオ撮影回数13とでフィルム管理修正回数9を算出する。

【0029】また、上記フィルム情報修正装置において、修正されるプリント時の表示項目としては、少なくとも、前記上記の印刷部と前記印刷部との関係、前記上記の印刷部

とも、プリント時のトリミング位置、プリント時の裏面
補正位置、プリント時の色紙正位置、プリントの作成位
数、印刷時の日付位置、プリント時の文字・図形・イラ
スト等の装飾入力位置と装飾入力位置の色等の明れ
かを含んでいる。

【0036】図1は、上記第2実施例における上記フィ

【0031】 製造フィルム8は、両面体積の光学性を記録するための乳白層13とフィルムの下下に設定される回生トラックで構成された回生データ記録層7と乳白層

39とロストトラックを食ひさられたフィルムベース部14とからなる。

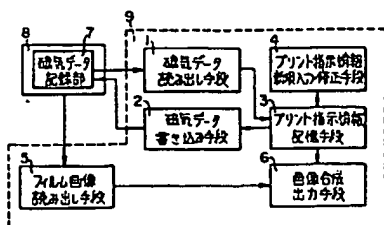
〔0037〕上記無源フィルム8にはフィルムロス部正位置11にフィルムホルダー部15を介して取り付けられる。また、上記フィルムホルダー部15にはフィルムロス部12、13が取り付けられる。図1、図2に示すように、フィルムロス部12、13は、

企画1ものが注目されており、ロケフィルム撮影18日は、
 西宮でアヒルからなる温泉の全半のロケを撮影するための
 シーケンス撮影第17の新撮影号により、上足船でフィ
 ルムも上に撮影された撮影の大きさに応じて同船でフィ

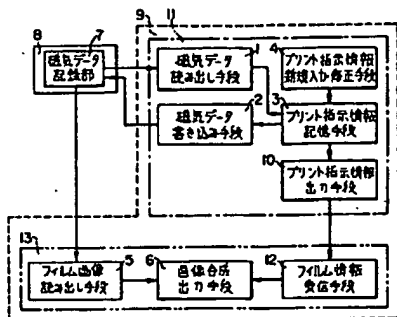
市

3

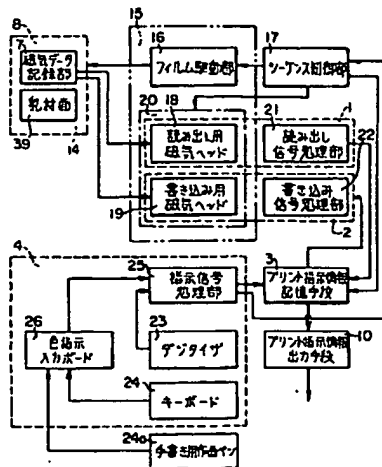
(図1)



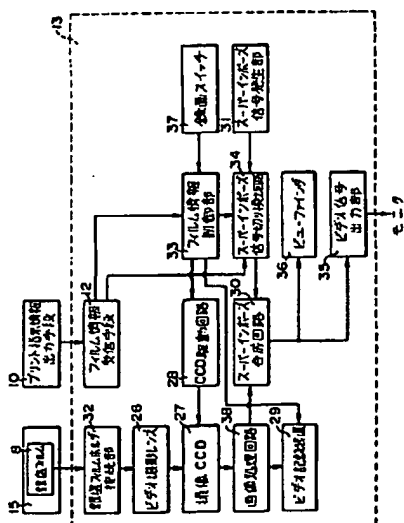
(図2)



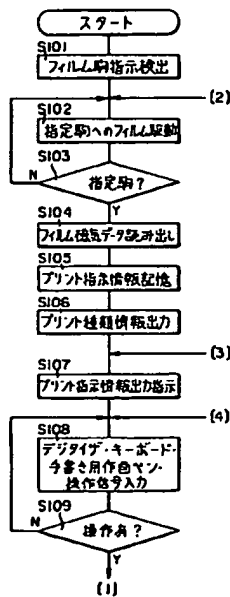
(図3)



(図4)



(図5)



(図6)

